LATIN GRAMMAR

NOUNS

Nouns decline in accordance with one of the five declensions.

First Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs
Vocative	-a	-ae

Most nouns of the first declension are feminine. Two exceptions are *nauta* and *agricola*, which are masculine and must be modified according to their grammatical gender, e.g., *Nauta bonus est* (*The sailor is good*).

Second Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us, -os, -er, -r; N: -um	-ī; N: -a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um, -on	-ōs; N: a
Ablative	-ō	-īs
Vocative	-e, -er; N: -um	-ī; N: -a

- Most names of the second declension are masculine (those ending in **-um** are neuter). Exceptions include names of 1) trees, plants, and many jewels; 2) cities, countries, and islands, which are feminine.
- The vocative of nouns whose nominative singular ends in **-us** will have a final **-e** (e.g.: *amīcus, amīce*).
- Proper nouns in **-ius** lose **-us** in the vocative (*fīlius* has vocative *fīlī*; *genius* has *genī*; *meus* has *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative).

Third Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	— (-is,- ēs, -er); N: —(-e, —)	-ēs; N: -a (-ia)
Genitive	-is	-um, (-ium)
Dative	-ī	-ibus
Accusative	-em (-em, -im); N: — (-e, —)	īs, -ēs (īs, ēs), N: -a (-ia)
Ablative	-e (-e, -ī)	-ibus
Vocative	— (-is, -ēs, -er); N: —(-e, —)	-ēs; N: -a (-ia)

(the endings in the parentheses apply to i-Stems)

i-Stems are recognized as follows:

A. If a third declension noun is feminine or masculine, 1) its nominative and genitive singular forms must have the same number of syllables AND they must end in **-is** or **-ēs**; or 2) its nominative must end in **-s** or **-x**, and its base must end in two consonants.

B. A neuter third declension noun is an i-Stem if its nominative singular ends in **-al**, **-ar**, or **-e**.

Fourth Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-us; N.-ū	-ūs; N. -ua
Genitive	-ūs	-uum
Dative	-uī, -ū; N.-ū	-ibus, -ubus
Accusative	-um; N.-ū	-ūs; N.-ua
Ablative	-ū	-ibus; -ubus
Vocative	-us; N.-ū	-ūs, N: -ua

- Most nouns of the fourth declension ending in **-us** are masculine, those in **-ū** are neuter.

Fifth Declension	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ēs	-ēs
Genitive	-ēī, -eī	-ērum
Dative	-ēī, -eī	-ēbus
Accusative	-em	-ēs
Ablative	-ē	-ēbus
Vocative	-ēs	-ēs

- Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine except for *diēs*, which can be masculine, and *meridiēs*.

FURTHER NOTES ON NOUNS

- A noun's declension is determined by its genitive case.
- To decline a noun, drop the ending of the genitive singular case to find the base and add to it the appropriate case ending.
- The nominative and accusative cases of ALL neuter nouns are IDENTICAL.
- The vocative case is identical to the nominative in all nouns EXCEPT those of the second declension (see note under the second declension table).

ADJECTIVES

There are **two types of adjectival declensions**: one follows the first and second declension, the other, the third declension. The rule for **declining adjectives** is the same as that for nouns: drop the genitive ending and add the appropriate case ending.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in this category decline just like nouns of the first and second declension. Remember that adjectives do not have a gender of their own but take on that of the noun they modify (are paired with). So for instance, the adjective meaning *good* is either *bonus, bona,* or *bonum*. If the noun it is to modify is masculine, as in *puer,* then the pairing is *puer bonus*. If the noun is feminine, as in *puella,* the pairing becomes *puella bona*.

A. Superlative adjectives:

1. Most decline like first and second declension adjectives; to form them, drop the genitive singular and add **-issimus, -issima,** or **-issimum.**
2. Six adjectives ending in **-lis** form the superlative by adding **-limus, -lima, -limum** to the base (found after dropping the genitive singular ending). They are: *facilis, -e; difficilis, -e; similis, -e; dissimilis, -e; gracilis, -e;* and *humilis, -e.*
3. Any adjective whose masculine nominative singular ends in **-er** forms the superlative by adding **-rimus** DIRECTLY to the NOMINATIVE (not genitive) singular ending in **-er.**

B. Pronominal adjectives (*alius, other; ūllus, any; nūllus, none; sōlus, alone; tōtus, whole; ūnus, one; alter, the other; uter, which (of two); neuter, neither*) decline like first and second declension adjectives EXCEPT in the genitive and dative singular, where the endings are, respectively, **-īus** and **-ī.** Note that these pronominal adjectives all have to do with quantity.

Tōtus, whole	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	tōtus	tōta	tōtum
Genitive	tōtīus	tōtīus	tōtīus
Dative	tōtī	tōtī	tōtī
Accusative	tōtum	tōtam	tōtum
Ablative	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō
Vocative	tōte	tōta	tōtum

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

- Third declension adjectives are divided according to the number of endings in the nominative singular, namely, one, two, or three.
- All adjectives of this type are I-stems.

A. Adjectives of three endings:

ācer, -cris, -cre (s.)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ācer	ācris	ācre
Genitive	ācris	ācris	ācris
Dative	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
Accusative	ācrem	ācrem	ācre
Ablative	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
Vocative	ācer	ācris	ācre

ācer, -cris, -cre (pl.)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
Genitive	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
Dative	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Accusative	ācrīs (ēs)	ācrīs(ēs)	ācria
Ablative	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
Vocative	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria

B. Adjectives of two endings:

omnis, -e: all (sg.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	omnis	omne
Genitive	omnis	omnis
Dative	omnī	omnī
Accusative	omnem	omne
Ablative	omnī	omnī
Vocative	omnis	omne

omnis, -e: all (pl.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	omnēs	omnia
Genitive	omnium	omnium
Dative	omnibus	omnibus
Accusative	omnēs(-īs)	omnia
Ablative	omnibus	omnibus
Vocative	omnēs	omnia

- **Comparative adjectives** decline like two-ending adjectives EXCEPT in the ablative singular where final **-e** is used instead of **-ī.**
- Comparative adjectives are formed by dropping the genitive singular ending and adding **-ior** in the masculine and feminine, and **-ius** in the neuter, the genitive being **-iōris.**
- Some adjectives have irregular comparative formations and are best simply memorized; the more frequent ones are: *melior, -ius, better* (from *bonus, -a, -um*); *māior, -ius, greater* (from *magnus, -a, -um*); *pēior, -us, worse* (from *malus, -a,-um*); *plūs, more* (which is a neuter noun in the singular and is from *multus, -a, -um*); *minor, -us, smaller* (from *parvus, -a, -um*); *prior, -ius,* 'former' (from the preposition *prae, prō*); and *superior, -ius, higher* (from *superus, -a, -um*).

C. Adjectives of one ending

simplex (sg.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	simplex	simplex
Genitive	simplicis	simplicis
Dative	simplicī	simplicī
Accusative	simplicem	simplex
Ablative	simplicī	simplicī
Vocative	simplex	simplex

simplex (pl.)	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	simplicēs	simplicia
Genitive	simplicium	simplicium
Dative	simplicibus	simplicibus
Accusative	simplicīs(-ēs)	simplicia
Ablative	simplicibus	simplicibus
Vocative	simplicēs	simplicia

- **Present participles** decline like adjectives of one ending.
- Present participles are formed from the second principal part. Note that in the ablative singular final **-ī** is found when the participle is used as an adjective; final **-e** when used as a noun or verbal noun.

stō, stāre, stetī, stātum: to stand	Masc., Fem., N.	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	stāns	stantēs, N: stantia
Genitive	stantis	stantium
Dative	stantī	stantibus
Accusative	stantem, N: stāns	stantēs(-īs), N: stantia
Ablative	stantī(-e)	stantibus
Vocative	stāns	stantēs, N: stantia

"CAESAR NON SUPRA GRAMMATICOS."

"CAESAR IS NOT ABOVE GRAMMARIANS."

CASSIUS DIO

ADVERBS

A. **Adverbs formed from first and second declension adjectives:**
These adverbs add **-ē** to the base (after the genitive singular ending has been dropped). e.g.: *cārus* produces *cārē*. Note that the common adverbs *male* (from *malus*) and *bene* (from *bonus*) have a final SHORT **-e**. Note too that some adverbs of this formation are lacking an adjective, e.g., *ferē* and *fermē, almost.*

B. **Adverbs (mostly, but not exclusively) formed from third declension adjectives:**
These adverbs add **-ter** or **-iter**, e.g., *graviter, heavily* (from *gravis, -e*); *hūmāniter, humanely*, but also *hūmānē* (from *hūmānus, -a, -um*).

C. **Adverbs with other types of endings:**
- **-ō,** e.g., *prīmō, at first* (from *prīmus*)
- **-ā,** e.g., *aliā, otherwise* (from *alius*)
- **-tim,** e.g., *privātim, privately* (from *prīvātus*)
- **-um,** e.g., *multum, much* (from *multus, -a, -um*)
- **-am,** e.g., *clam, secretly; palam, openly; tam, iam, quam*
- **-tus,** e.g., *funditus, from the bottom*

D. **Comparative degree of adverbs:**
The comparative form of most adverbs is simply the neuter **-ius** form of the comparative degree of the adjective, e.g., *facilius, more easily; plūs, more.*

E. **Superlative degree of adverbs:**
The superlative form of most adverbs derives from the superlative form of the adjective: drop the case ending and add **-ē** instead, e.g., *ācerrimus* gives *ācerrimē.*

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First Person	Singular	Plural	Second Person	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ego	nōs	Nominative	tū	vōs
Genitive	meī	nostrum, nostrī	Genitive	tuī	vestrum, vestrī
Dative	mihi (mī)	nōbīs	Dative	tibi	vōbīs
Accusative	mē	nōs	Accusative	tē	vōs
Ablative	mē	nōbīs	Ablative	tē	vōbīs
Vocative	—	—	Vocative	tū	vōs

Nostrum and *vestrum* are used as partitive genitives (e.g., *multī nostrum, many of us*); *nostrī* and *vestrī* as objective genitives (*admīrātiō nostrī magna est, the admiration of/for us is great: we are the object of admiration*).

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

The 1st and 2nd person reflexive pronouns are identical to the personal pronouns, with the exception of the nominative singular and plural forms that do not occur.

Genitive	suī	of himself	of herself	of itself	of themselves
Dative	sibi	to himself	to herself	to itself	to himself
Accusative	sē, sēsē	himself	herself	itself	themselves
Ablative	sē, sēsē	(by) himself	(by) herself	(by) itself	(by) themselves

REFLEXIVE POSSESSIVE AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- *meus, mea, meum: my*
- *tuus, tua, tuum: your* (sg.)
- *noster, nostra, nostrum: our*
- *vester, vestra, vestrum: your* (pl.)
- *suus, sua, suum, his, her, its, their:* used ONLY as a reflexive. Otherwise use *eius* (sg.) and *eōrum/eārum* (pl.) for 3rd person possession.
- All possessive pronouns decline like first and second declension adjectives; remember that the vocative of *meus* is *mī.*

DEMONSTRATIVE (NON-REFLEXIVE THIRD PERSON) PRONOUNS

The declension of these pronouns is very similar to the pronominal adjectives (see under "Adjectives"), i.e., the genitive singulars end in **-īus** (**-ius** for *hic, haec, hoc*), the dative singulars in **-ī** (except for *hic, haec, hoc*).

A. The weak demonstrative: this (or he)

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	is (he)	ea (her)	id (it)
Genitive	eius (of him, his)	eius (of her, her)	eius (of it, its)
Dative	eī (to/for him)	eī (to/for her)	eī (to/for it)
Accusative	eum (him)	eam (her)	id (it)
Ablative	eō (by/w./fr. him)	eā (by/w./fr. her)	eō (by/w./fr. it)

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	eī, iī (they)	eae (they)	ea (they)
Genitive	eōrum (of them, their)	eārum (of them, their)	eōrum (of them, their)
Dative	eīs, iīs (to/for them)	eīs, iīs (to/for them)	eīs, iīs (to/for them)
Accusative	eōs (them)	eās (them)	ea (them)
Ablative	eīs, iīs (by/w./fr. them)	eīs, iīs (by/w./fr. them)	eīs, iīs (by/w./fr. them)

B. The stronger demonstrative

1. This, the latter

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hic	haec	hoc
Genitive	huius	huius	huius
Dative	huic	huic	huic
Accusative	hunc	hanc	hoc
Ablative	hōc	hāc	hōc

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	hī	hae	haec
Genitive	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dative	hīs	hīs	hīs
Accusative	hōs	hās	haec
Ablative	hīs	hīs	hīs

2. That, the former

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ille	illa	illud
Genitive	illīus	illīus	illīus
Dative	illī	illī	illī
Accusative	illum	illam	illud
Ablative	illō	illā	illō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	illī	illae	illa
Genitive	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dative	illīs	illīs	illīs
Accusative	illōs	illās	illa
Ablative	illīs	illīs	illīs

INTENSIVE PRONOUNS (-SELF)

The declension of these pronouns resembles that of pronominal adjectives (see Adjectives) in that ALL genitive singulars end with **-īus,** and ALL dative singulars, in **-ī.**

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipse	ipsa	ipsum
Genitive	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus
Dative	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī
Accusative	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum
Ablative	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Genitive	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dative	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Accusative	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Ablative	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī	quae	quod
Genitive	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui	cui
Accusative	quem	quam	quod
Ablative	quō	quā	quō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

When used as a pronoun, the interrogative is *quis* (*who?*) or *quid* (*what?*), when used as an adjective the forms are identical to the relative pronoun singular and plural.

Singular	Masc. & Fem.	Neuter
Nominative	quis	quid
Genitive	cuius	cuius
Dative	cui	cui
Accusative	quem	quid
Ablative	quō	quō

Plural	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	quī	quae	quae
Genitive	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dative	quibus	quibus	quibus
Accusative	quōs	quās	quae
Ablative	quibus	quibus	quibus

VERBS

Long vowels SHORTEN before final **-r, -m, -t,** and **-nt.**

FIRST CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in **-ā,** infinitive in **-āre.**
cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum: to sing

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT	cantāre: to sing	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantō	cantor
2PS	cantās	cantāris *or* -re
3PS	cantat	cantātur
1PP	cantāmus	cantāmur
2PP	cantātis	cantāminī
3PP	cantant	cantantur

Drop the infinitive's final **-re,** the resulting final **-a** is the present stem. To form the present, just add the personal endings.

FUTURE	1st INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantābō	cantābor
2PS	cantābis	cantāberis *or* -re
3PS	cantābit	cantābitur
1PP	cantābimus	cantābimur
2PP	cantābitis	cantābiminī
3PP	cantābunt	cantābuntur

To form the future, insert the future tense sign (**-bi-**) between the present stem and the personal endings.

IMPERFECT	1st INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantābam	cantābar
2PS	cantābas	cantābāris
3PS	cantābat	cantābātur
1PP	cantābāmus	cantābāmur
2PP	cantābātis	cantābāminī
3PP	cantābant	cantābantur

To form the imperfect, insert the imperfect tense sign (**-bā-**) between the present stem and the personal endings.

PERFECT	1st INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantāvī	cantātus, -a, -um sum
2PS	cantāvistī	cantātus, -a, -um es
3PS	cantāvit	cantātus, -a, -um est
1PP	cantāvimus	cantātī, -ae, -a sumus
2PP	cantāvistis	cantātī, -ae, -a estis
3PP	cantāvērunt or -ēre	cantātī, -ae, -a sunt

To form the active, simply add perfect personal endings to perfect stem (third principal part). The passive consists of the fourth principal part (p.p.p.) and *sum* in the present.

The alternative ending of the third person plural is a syncopated (perfect) form and occurs frequently in poetry.

PLUPERFECT	1st INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantāveram	cantātus, -a, -um eram
2PS	cantāverās	cantātus, -a, -um erās
3PS	cantāverat	cantātus, -a, -um erat
1PP	cantāverāmus	cantātī, -ae, -a erāmus
2PP	cantāverātis	cantātī, -ae, -a erātis
3PP	cantāverant	cantātī, -ae, -a erant

To form the active, add the imperfect of the verb *sum* to the perfect stem. The passive consists of the fourth principal part (p.p.p.) and the imperfect of *sum*.

FUTURE PERFECT	1st INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantāverō	cantātus, -a, -um erō
2PS	cantāveris	cantātus, -a, -um eris
3PS	cantāverit	cantātus, -a, -um erit
1PP	cantāverimus	cantātī, -ae, -a erimus
2PP	cantāveritis	cantātī, -ae, -a eritis
3PP	cantāverint	cantātī, -ae, -a erunt

To form the active, add the future of *sum* (except for the 3rd person pl.) to the perfect stem. The passive consists of p.p.p. and the future of *sum*.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	cantāre: to sing	
	Active	Passive
1PS	contem	conter
2PS	contēs	contēris *or* -re
3PS	contet	contētur
1PP	contēmus	contēmur
2PP	contētis	contēminī
3PP	content	contentur

To form the present, switch stem vowel **-ā** to **ē.**

IMPERFECT	1st SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantārem	cantārer
2PS	cantārēs	cantārēris *or* -re
3PS	cantāret	cantārētur
1PP	cantārēmus	cantārēmur
2PP	cantārētis	cantārēminī
3PP	cantārent	cantārentur

To form the imperfect, attach personal endings to the present active infinitive.

PERFECT	1st SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantāverim	cantātus, -a, -um sim
2PS	cantāverīs	cantātus, -a, -um sīs
3PS	cantāverit	cantātus, -a, -um sit
1PP	cantāverīmus	cantātī, -ae, -a sīmus
2PP	cantāverītis	cantātī, -ae, -a sītis
3PP	cantāvērint	cantātī, -ae, -a sint

To form the active, attach the future of *sum* (with LONG **-ī**) to the perfect stem. Watch out for the 1st sg. and 3rd pl. The passive consists of p.p.p. and the present subjunctive of *sum*.

PLUPERFECT	1st SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cantāvissem	cantātus, -a, -um essem
2PS	cantāvissēs	cantātus, -a, -um essēs
3PS	cantāvisset	cantātus, -a, -um esset
1PP	cantāvissēmus	cantātī, -ae, -a essēmus
2PP	cantāvissētis	cantātī, -ae, -a essētis
3PP	cantāvissent	cantātī, -ae, -a essent

To form the active, place the **-isse-** between the perfect stem and personal endings. The passive consists of p.p.p. and the imperfect subjunctive of *sum*.

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE	cantāre: to sing	
	Present	Future
2PS	cantā	cantātō (you shall sing)
3PS	—	cantātō (s/he shall sing)
2PP	cantāte	cantātōte
3PP	—	cantantō

PASSIVE	1st IMPERATIVE	
	Present	Future
2PS	cantāre	cantātor
3PS	—	cantātor
2PP	cantāminī	cantantor

INFINITIVE	1st INFINITIVE		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	cantāre	cantāvisse	cantātūrum, -am, -um esse
PASSIVE	cantārī	cantātum, -am, -um esse	cantātum īrī

- present active: second principal part (**-āre**)
- present passive: switch final **-e** (of the active) to **-ī**
- perfect active: third principal part + **-isse** (true for ALL conjugations)
- perfect passive: fourth principal part (p.p.p.) + **esse** (true for ALL conjugations)
- future active: future active participle + **esse** (true for ALL conjugations)
- future passive: RARE

PARTICIPLES

PARTICIPLES	cantāre: to sing		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	cantāns	—	cantātūrus, -a, -um
PASSIVE	—	cantātus, -a, -um	cantandus, -a, -um

A. **Formation:** present participles are formed from the present stem; the future participle, from the supine stem; the perfect, from the perfect stem. **This holds true for participles of ALL conjugations.**
B. Regular verbs (in contrast to deponent verbs) have NEITHER present passive NOR perfect active participles.
C. **Declension:** participles are verbal adjectives and therefore decline. Only the present participle declines according to the third declension; all other participles follow first and second declension.

THE GERUNDIVE

A. The gerundive, like the participle, is a verbal ADJECTIVE. It can approximate the future passive participle's meaning.
B. The gerundive is used either like a simple adjective (e.g., *carmen cantandum, a song to be sung*) or in the passive periphrastic conjugation, which consists of a gerundive, as a predicate adjective, agreeing with the subject of a conjugated form of *sum* (e.g., *hoc carmen cantandum est, this song should be sung*). In either case, the gerundive connotes necessity, duty, or obligation (your translation should convey that idea).
C. A gerundive phrase is often substituted for a gerund phrase without any of the gerundive's usual sense of duty, etc. Latin often has *carmine cantandō mē dēlectat* instead of *carmen cantandō mē dēlectat*, although both mean *by singing a song he delights me.*

THE GERUND

A. The gerund is a verbal **noun** formed from the gerundive. It can approximate the future passive participle's meaning.
B. But unlike the gerundive, the gerund has only FOUR forms: the neuter singular genitive (*cantandī, of singing*), dative (*cantandō, to/for singing*), accusative (*cantandum, singing*), and ablative (*cantandō*).
C. Note that Latin does not have a nominative form of the gerund; the infinitive is used instead.
D. All the forms of the gerund are ACTIVE.
E. Latin AVOIDS the use of a gerund governing an accusative of direct object, e.g., *exercitātiō cantandī carmina, the practice of composing songs.* It prefers to use the gerundive; note, however, that the translation remains THE SAME, e.g., *exercitātiō carminum cantandōrum.*
F. The gerundive or gerund indicates purpose in two ways:
   1. *ad* + accusative gerund or gerundive phrase, e.g., *Vīvō ad carmina cantanda, I live to sing songs.*
   2. *causā* used postpositively after the noun it governs + the genitive gerund or gerundive phrase, e.g., *Vīvō cantandī carmina causā, I live to sing songs.*

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

THE SUPINE

The supine is a verbal NOUN that occurs only in the neuter accusative and ablative singular.

A. The accusative supine is used with a verb of motion to express purpose, or when motion is implied, e.g., *Vēnimus carmina cantātum, we came to sing songs.*

B. The ablative supine is used in a locative or dative construction after some adjectives in the **ablative of respect** construction, e.g., *hoc carmen mīrābile est cantātū, this song is wonderful for singing/in the singing.*

SECOND CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in **-ē,** infinitive in **-ēre.** All tenses form like first conjugation verbs (with different vowel stem) unless otherwise noted. *praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitum: to offer*

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT	praebēre: to offer	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebeō	praebeor
2PS	praebēs	praebēris *or* -re
3PS	praebet	praebētur
1PP	praebēmus	praebēmur
2PP	praebētis	praebēminī
3PP	praebent	praebentur

FUTURE	2nd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebēbō	praebēbor
2PS	praebēbis	praebēberis *or* -re
3PS	praebēbit	praebēbitur
1PP	praebēbimus	praebēbimur
2PP	praebēbitis	praebēbiminī
3PP	praebēbunt	praebēbuntur

IMPERFECT	2nd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebēbam	praebēbar
2PS	praebēbās	praebēbāris *or* -re
3PS	praebēbat	praebēbātur
1PP	praebēbāmus	praebēbāmur
2PP	praebēbātis	praebēbāminī
3PP	praebēbant	praebēbantur

PERFECT	2nd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebuī	praebitus, -a, -um sum
2PS	praebuistī	praebitus, -a, -um es
3PS	praebuit	praebitus, -a, -um est
1PP	praebuimus	praebitī, -ae, -a sumus
2PP	praebuistis	praebitī, -ae, -a estis
3PP	praebuērunt *or* -ēre	praebitī, -ae, -a sunt

PLUPERFECT	2nd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebueram	praebitus, -a, -um eram
2PS	praebuerās	praebitus, -a, -um erās
3PS	praebuerat	praebitus, -a, um erat
1PP	praebuerāmus	praebitī, -ae, -a erāmus
2PP	praebuerātis	praebitī, -ae, -a erātis
3PP	praebuerant	praebitī, -ae, -a erant

FUTURE PERFECT	2nd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebuerō	praebitus, -a, -um erō
2PS	praebueris	praebitus, -a, -um eris
3PS	praebuerit	praebitus, -a, -um erit
1PP	praebuerimus	praebitī, -ae, -a erimus
2PP	praebueritis	praebitī, -ae, -a eritis
3PP	praebuerint	praebitī , -ae, -a erunt

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	praebēre: to offer	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebeam	praebear
2PS	praebeās	praebeāris *or* -re
3PS	praebeat	praebeātur
1PP	praebeāmus	praebeāmur
2PP	praebeātis	praebeāminī
3PP	praebeant	praebeantur

To form, add **-ā** to the present stem.

IMPERFECT	2nd SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebērem	praebērer
2PS	praebērēs	praebērēris *or* -re
3PS	praebēret	praebērētur
1PP	praebērēmus	praebērēmur
2PP	praebērētis	praebērēminī
3PP	praebērent	praebērentur

PERFECT	2nd SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebuerim	praebitus, -a, -um sim
2PS	praebuerīs	praebitus, -a, -um sīs
3PS	praebuerit	praebitus, -a, -um sit
1PP	praebuerīmus	praebitī, -ae, -a sīmus
2PP	praebuerītis	praebitī, -ae, -a sītis
3PP	praebuerint	praebitī, ae, -a sint

PLUPERFECT	2nd SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	praebuissem	praebitus, -a, -um essem
2PS	praebuissēs	praebitus, -a, -um essēs
3PS	praebuisset	praebitus, -a, -um esset
1PP	praebuissēmus	praebitī, -ae, -a essēmus
2PP	praebuissētis	praebitī, -ae, -a essētis
3PP	praebuissent	praebitī, -ae, -a essent

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE	praebēre: to offer	
	Present	Future
2PS	praebē	praebētō (you)
3PS	—	praebētō (s/he, it)
2PP	praebēte	praebētōte
3PP	—	praebentō

PASSIVE	2nd IMPERATIVE	
	Present	Future
2PS	praebēre	praebētor
3PS	—	praebētor
2PP	praebēminī	praebentor

INFINITIVE	2nd INFINITIVE		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	praebēre	praebuisse	praebitūrum, -am, -um esse
PASSIVE	praebērī	praebitum, -am, -um esse	praebitum īri

Formation:

- present active: second principal part (**-ēre**)
- present passive: switch final **-e** (of the active) to **-ī**
- perfect and future: see under "First Conjugation"

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDIVE, GERUND

See under "First Conjugation"

THIRD CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in **-e,** infinitive in **-ere.** All tenses form like those of first conjugation verbs except where noted. *trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditum: to hand over*

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT	trādere: to hand over	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādō	trādor
2PS	trādis	trāderis, -re
3PS	trādit	trāditur
1PP	trādimus	trādimur
2PP	trāditis	trādiminī
3PP	trādunt	trāduntur

The present vowel stem ends in short **-i.**

FUTURE	3rd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādam	trādar
2PS	trādēs	trādēris, -re
3PS	trādet	trādētur
1PP	trādēmus	trādēmur
2PP	trādētis	trādēminī
3PP	trādent	trādentur

Third conjugation verbs do not have a tense sign; instead, the future is formed like the present with a vowel stem in **-ē.** Note the **a** of the 1st person singular.

IMPERFECT	3rd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādēbam	trādēbar
2PS	trādēbās	trādēbāris, -re
3PS	trādēbat	trādēbātur
1PP	trādēbāmus	trādēbāmur
2PP	trādēbātis	trādēbāminī
3PP	trādēbant	trādēbantur

Note how the tense sign **-bā-** lengthens vowel **-e.**

PERFECT	3rd INDICITIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādidī	trāditus, -a, -um sum
2PS	trādidistī	trāditus, -a, -um es
3PS	trāditit	trāditus, -a, -um est
1PP	trādidimus	trāditī, -ae, -a sumus
2PP	trādidistis	trāditī, -ae, -a estis
3PP	trādidērunt, -ēre	trāditī, -ae, -a sunt

PLUPERFECT	3rd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādideram	trāditus, -a, -um eram
2PS	trādiderās	trāditus, -a, -um erās
3PS	trādiderat	trāditus, -a, -um erat
1PP	trādiderāmus	trāditī, -ae, -a erāmus
2PP	trādiderātis	trāditī, -ae, -a erātis
3PP	trādiderant	trāditī, -ae, -a erant

FUTURE PERFECT	3rd INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādiderō	trāditus, -a -um erō
2PS	trādideris	trāditus, -a, -um eris
3PS	trādiderit	trāditus, -a, -um erit
1PP	trādiderimus	trāditī, -ae, -a erimus
2PP	trādideritis	trāditī, -ae, -a eritis
3PP	trādiderint	trāditī, -ae, -a erunt

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	trādere: to hand over	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādam	trādar
2PS	trādās	trādāris, -re
3PS	trādat	trādātur
1PP	trādāmus	trādāmur
2PP	trādātis	trādāminī
3PP	trādant	trādantur

The vowel stem switches from **-i** to **-ā.**

IMPERFECT	3rd SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trāderem	trāderer
2PS	trāderēs	trāderēris, -re
3PS	trāderet	trāderētur
1PP	trāderēmus	trāderēmur
2PP	trāderētis	trāderēminī
3PP	trāderent	trāderentur

PERFECT	3rd SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādiderim	trāditus, -a -um sim
2PS	trādiderīs	trāditus, -a, -um sīs
3PS	trādiderit	trāditus, -a, -um sit
1PP	trādiderīmus	trāditī, -ae -a sīmus
2PP	trādiderītis	trāditī, -ae, -a sītis
3PP	trādiderint	trāditī, -ae, -a sint

PLUPERFECT	3rd SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	trādidissem	trāditus, -a -um essem
2PS	trādidissēs	trāditus, -a, -um essēs
3PS	trādidisset	trāditus, -a, -um esset
1PP	trādidissēmus	trāditī, -ae -a essēmus
2PP	trādidissētis	trāditī, -ae, -a essētis
3PP	trādidissent	trāditī, -ae, -a essent

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE	trādere: to hand over	
	Present	Future
2PS	trāde	trāditō
3PS	—	trāditō
2PP	trādite	trāditōte
3PP	—	trāduntō

PASSIVE	3rd IMPERATIVE	
	Present	Future
2PS	trādere	trāditor
3PS	—	trāditor
2PP	trādiminī	trāduntor

INFINITIVE	3rd INFINITIVE		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	trādere	trādidisse	trāditūrum, -am, -um esse
PASSIVE	trādī	trāditum, -am, -um esse	trāditum īrī

- present active: second principal part (**-ere**)
- present passive: replace final **-ere** (of the active) with **-ī**
- for perfect and future, see under "First Conjugation"

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDIVE, GERUND

See under "First Conjugation"

THIRD CONJUGATION -IŌ

Third conjugation verbs in **-iō** have many forms identical to those of the fourth conjugation. *capiō, capere, cēpī, captum: to seize*

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT	**capiō:** to seize	
	Active	Passive
1PS	capiō	capior
2PS	capis	caperis, -re
3PS	capit	capitur
1PP	capimus	capimur
2PP	capitis	capiminī
3PP	capiunt	capiuntur

FUTURE	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	capiam	capiar
2PS	capiēs	capiēris, -re
3PS	capiet	capiētur
1PP	capiēmus	capiēmur
2PP	capiētis	capiēminī
3PP	capient	capientur

IMPERFECT	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	capiēbam	capiēbar
2PS	capiēbās	capiēbāris, -re
3PS	capiēbat	capiēbātur
1PP	capiēbāmus	capiēbāmur
2PP	capiēbātis	capiēbāminī
3PP	capiēbant	capiēbantur

PERFECT	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cēpī	captus, -a -um sum
2PS	cēpistī	captus, -a -um es
3PS	cēpit	captus, -a -um est
1PP	cēpimus	captī, -ae -a sumus
2PP	cēpistis	captī, -ae -a estis
3PP	cēpērunt, -ēre	captī, -ae -a sunt

PLUPERFECT	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cēperam	captus, -a -um eram
2PS	cēperās	captus, -a, -um erās
3PS	cēperat	captus, -a, -um erat
1PP	cēperāmus	captī, -ae -a erāmus
2PP	cēperātis	captī, -ae, -a erātis
3PP	cēperant	captī, -ae, -a erant

FUTURE PERFECT	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cēperō	captus, -a, -um erō
2PS	cēperis	captus, -a, -um eris
3PS	cēperit	captus, -a, -um erit
1PP	cēperimus	captī, -ae, -a erimus
2PP	cēperitis	captī, -ae, -a eritis
3PP	cēperint	captī, -ae, -a erunt

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	**capiō:** to seize	
	Active	Passive
1PS	capiam	capiar
2PS	capiās	capiāris, -re
3PS	capiat	capiātur
1PP	capiāmus	capiāmur
2PP	capiātis	capiāminī
3PP	capiant	capiantur

IMPERFECT	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	caperem	caperer
2PS	caperēs	caperēris, -re
3PS	caperet	caperētur
1PP	caperēmus	caperēmur
2PP	caperētis	caperēminī
3PP	caperent	caperentur

PERFECT	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cēperim	captus, -a -um sim
2PS	cēperīs	captus, -a, -um sīs
3PS	cēperit	captus, -a, -um sit
1PP	cēperīmus	captī, -ae -a sīmus
2PP	cēperītis	captī, -ae, -a sītis
3PP	cēperint	captī, -ae, -a sint

PLUPERFECT	3rd (iō) INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	cēpissem	captus, -a -um essem
2PS	cēpissēs	captus, -a, -um essēs
3PS	cēpisset	captus, -a, -um esset
1PP	cēpissēmus	captī, -ae, -a essēmus
2PP	cēpissētis	captī, -ae, -a essētis
3PP	cēpissent	captī, -ae, -a essent

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE	**capiō:** to hand over	
	Present	Future
2PS	cape	capitō
3PS	—	capitō
2PP	capite	capitōte
3PP	—	capiuntō

PASSIVE	3rd (iō) IMPERATIVE	
	Present	Future
2PS	capere	capitor
3PS	—	capitor
2PP	capiminī	capiuntor

INFINITIVE	3rd (iō) IMPERATIVE		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	capere	cēpisse	captūrum, -am, -um esse
PASSIVE	capī	captum, -am, -um esse	captum īrī

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Present stem ends in **-ī,** infinitive in **-īre.** All tenses form like those of first conjugation verbs except where noted.
mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī or *mūniī, mūnītum:* to fortify

THE INDICATIVE

PRESENT	**muniō:** to fortify	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūniō	mūnior
2PS	mūnīs	mūnīris, -re
3PS	mūnit	mūnītur
1PP	mūnīmus	mūnīmur
2PP	mūnītis	mūnīminī
3PP	mūniunt	mūniuntur

FUTURE	4th INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūniam	mūniar
2PS	mūniēs	mūniēris, -re
3PS	mūniet	mūniētur
1PP	mūniēmus	mūniēmur
2PP	mūniētis	mūniēminī
3PP	mūnient	mūnientur

IMPERFECT	4th INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūniēbam	mūniēbar
2PS	mūniēbās	mūniēbāris, -re
3PS	mūniēbat	mūniēbātur
1PP	mūniēbāmus	mūniēbāmur
2PP	mūniēbātis	mūniēbāminī
3PP	mūniēbant	mūniēbantur

PERFECT	4th INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūnīvī	mūnītus, -a, -um sum
2PS	mūnīvistī	mūnītus, -a, -um es
3PS	mūnīvit	mūnītus, -a, -um est
1PP	mūnīvimus	mūnītī, -ae, -a sumus
2PP	mūnīvistis	mūnītī, -ae, -a estis
3PP	mūnīvērunt, -ēre	mūnītī, -ae, -a sunt

PLUPERFECT	4th INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūnīveram	mūnītus, -a -um eram
2PS	mūnīverās	mūnītus, -a, -um erās
3PS	mūnīverat	mūnītus, -a, -um erat
1PP	mūnīverāmus	mūnītī, -ae -a erāmus
2PP	mūnīverātis	mūnītī, -ae, -a erātis
3PP	mūnīverant	mūnītī, -ae, -a erant

FUTURE PERFECT	4th INDICATIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūnīverō	mūnītus, -a -um erō
2PS	mūnīveris	mūnītus, -a, -um eris
3PS	mūnīverit	mūnītus, -a, -um erit
1PP	mūnīverimus	mūnītī, -ae, -a erimus
2PP	mūnīveritis	mūnītī, -ae, -a eritis
3PP	mūnīverint	mūnītī, -ae, -a erunt

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT	**muniō:** to fortify	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūniam	mūniar
2PS	mūniās	mūniāris, -re
3PS	mūniat	mūniātur
1PP	mūniāmus	mūniāmur
2PP	mūniātis	mūniāminī
3PP	mūniant	mūniantur

IMPERFECT	4th SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūnīrem	mūnīrer
2PS	mūnīrēs	mūnīrēris, -re
3PS	mūnīret	mūnīrētur
1PP	mūnīrēmus	mūnīrēmur
2PP	mūnīrētis	mūnīrēminī
3PP	mūnīrent	mūnīrentur

PERFECT	4th SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūnīverim	mūnītus, -a, -um sim
2PS	mūnīverīs	mūnītus, -a, -um sīs
3PS	mūnīverit	mūnītus, -a, -um sit
1PP	mūnīverīmus	mūnītī, -ae, -a sīmus
2PP	mūnīverītis	mūnītī, -ae, -a sītis
3PP	mūnīverint	mūnītī, -ae, -a sint

PLUPERFECT	4th SUBJUNCTIVE	
	Active	Passive
1PS	mūnīvissem	mūnītus, -a, -um essem
2PS	mūnīvissēs	mūnītus, -a, -um essēs
3PS	mūnīvisset	mūnītus, -a, -um esset
1PP	mūnīvissēmus	mūnītī, -ae, -a essēmus
2PP	mūnīvessētis	mūnītī, -ae, -a essētis
3PP	mūnīvissent	mūnītī, -ae, -a essent

THE IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE	**muniō:** to fortify	
	Present	Future
2PS	mūnī	mūnītō
3PS	—	mūnītō
2PP	mūnīte	mūnītōte
3PP	—	mūniuntō

PASSIVE	4th IMPERATIVE	
	Present	Future
2PS	mūnīre	mūnītor
3PS	—	mūnītor
2PP	mūnīminī	mūniuntor

INFINITIVE	4th IMPERATIVE		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	mūnīre	mūnīvisse	mūnītūrum, -am, -um esse
PASSIVE	mūnīrī	mūnītum, -am,-um esse	mūnītum īrī

SUM

Sum, to be, is irregular. Note that it has no passive forms.

PRESENT	**sum:** to be	
	Indicative	Subjunctive
1PS	sum	sim
2PS	es	sīs
3PS	est	sit
1PP	sumus	sīmus
2PP	estis	sītis
3PP	sunt	sint

FUTURE	**sum:** to be		
	Indicative		
1PS	erō	1PP	erimus
2PS	eris	2PP	eritis
3PS	erit	3PP	erunt

IMPERFECT	**sum:** to be	
	Indicative	Subjunctive
1PS	eram	essem
2PS	erās	essēs
3PS	erat	esset
1PP	erāmus	essēmus
2PP	erātis	essētis
3PP	erant	essent

PERFECT	**sum:** to be	
	Indicative	Subjunctive
1PS	fuī	fuerim
2PS	fuistī	fuerīs
3PS	fuit	fuerit
1PP	fuimus	fuerīmus
2PP	fuistis	fueritis
3PP	fuērunt, -ēre	fuerint

PLUPERFECT	**sum:** to be	
	Indicative	Subjunctive
1PS	fueram	fuissem
2PS	fuerās	fuissēs
3PS	fuerat	fuisset
1PP	fuerāmus	fuissēmus
2PP	fuerātis	fuissētis
3PP	fuerant	fuissent

FUTURE PERFECT	**sum:** to be		
	Indicative		
1PS	fuerō	1PP	fuerimus
2PS	fueris	2PP	fueritis
3PS	fuerit	3PP	fuerint

ACTIVE	sum: to be	
	Present	Future
2PS	es	estō
3PS	—	estō
2PP	este	estōte
3PP	—	suntō

INFINITIVE	sum: to be		
	Present	Perfect	Future
ACTIVE	esse	fuisse	futūrum, -am, -um esse or fore

USE OF CASES

NOMINATIVE

A. **Subject of a finite verb:** *Ille mīles opprimitur.* (*That soldier is being overwhelmed.*)
B. **Appositive:** *Ille mīles, meus amīcus, opprimitur.* (*That soldier, a friend of mine, is being overwhelmed.*)
C. **Predicate:** Predicate nouns mirror the subject through a copulative verb (e.g., *to be, to seem*) and therefore reflect the nominative case of the subject. *Ille mīles amīcus meus est.* (*That soldier is my friend.*)

GENITIVE

A. **Possession:** *cōnsulis auctōritās* (*the authority of the consul*)
B. **Partitive:** *Satis pecūniae habet.* (*He has enough money.*)
C. **Subjective:** *Odium plēbis in regem ācre erat.* (*The people's hatred for the king used to be keen.*)
D. **Objective:** *cupidus pecūniae* (*desirous of money*)
E. **Predicate** (genitive of characteristic): *Ducis bonī est auctōritāte dūcere.* (*It is the mark of a good leader to lead with authority.*)
F. **Description** (quality): *tribūnus rārissimae sapientiae* (*a tribune of very rare wisdom*)
G. **Indefinite Value:** *Omnēs ūnīus aestimēmus assis.* (*Let us consider everyone to be worth one penny.*)
H. **With verbs of accusing and condemning:** *dāmnātus longī labōris* (*condemned to long labor*)
I. **With expressions of remembering and forgetting:** *memor longae iniūriae* (*mindful of a long-standing hurt*)
J. **Fullness and Want:** *flūmen pauper aquae* (*a river poor in water (i.e., dry)*)

DATIVE

A. **Indirect Object:** *Augustus plēbī pānem et circēnsēs dābat.* (*Augustus used to give bread and games to the people.*)
B. **With certain Intransitive Verbs:** *deīs placēre* (*to please the gods*)
C. **Possession:** the possessor is in the dative (+ the verb to be). *Ei nihil pecūnia est.* (*He has no money.*)
D. **With compound verbs:** many verbs compounded with such prefixes as **ad-, ante-, circum-, con-, in-, inter-, ob-, post-, prae-, prō-, sub-, super-** govern a dative. *Caesar praeerat hīs legiōnibus.* (*Caesar was in command of these legions.*)
E. **Ethical:** *Quīntia fōrmōsa est multīs.* (*Quintia is beautiful to many (in the eyes/opinion of many).*)
F. **Purpose:** *Cōpiās mīsit auxiliō rēgīnae.* (*He sent troops as an aid to the queen.*)

ACCUSATIVE

A. **Direct object:** *Carmen compōnit.* (*He is composing a song.*)
B. **Cognate accusative:** direct object is very closely related to the verb. *vīvere eam vītam* (*to live that life*)
C. **Double accusative:** some verbs take two accusatives. *Linguam hominum docēbit volucrēs.* (*He will teach birds the language of man.*)
D. **Respect** (Greek accusative): the accusative is used as the object of a verb that looks passive, but which is actually the equivalent of the Greek middle. *mentem pressus* (*overwhelmed in (with respect to his) mind*)
E. **Subject of infinitive:** *Iussit mē venīre quam prīmum.* (*He ordered me to come as soon as possible.*)
F. **Duration of time and extent of space:** *Duās hōrās dormīvī.* (*I slept for two hours.*)
G. **Exclamation:** the accusative is sometimes used in exclamations. *Mē miserum!* (*Wretched me!*)
H. **Adverbial:** *Nihil hoc meā rēfert.* (*This is in no way important to me.*)
I. **With certain prepositions:** *ad, per, trāns, inter, post, intrā, apud, contrā, super.*
J. **Place to which:** *Ad Italiam nāvigant.* (*They are sailing to Italy.*)
K. **Place into which:** *Manūs currunt in oppidum.* (*Bands of men are rushing into town.*)

ABLATIVE

A. **Means:** used without preposition. *ignī ferrōque vīcērunt.* (*They conquered by means of fire and sword.*)
B. **Personal agent:** used with a person preceded by *ā* or *ab* and a passive verb. *Doctus es ā sapientissimīs.* (*You were taught by the wisest.*)
C. **With certain deponent verbs:** *ūtor, to use; fruor, to enjoy; fungor, to perform; potior, to gain possession of; vēscor, to eat. Sanguine vēscitur ātrō.* (*He feeds on black blood.*)
D. **Comparison:** if *quam* is not used, then the ablative is. *Sōl candidior lūnā est.* (*The sun is brighter than the moon.*)
E. **Cause or reason:** *Metū relīquī.* (*I left because (out of) fear.*)
F. **Respect (specification):** *Fortis erat animō.* (*He was strong in spirit.*)
G. **Attendant circumstances:** *Adversīs omnibus venit.* (*He came under unfavorable omens.*)
H. **Absolute:** *Caesare duce, cīvitās valet.* (*With Caesar as leader (under Caesar's leadership), the state fares well.*)
I. **Accompaniment:** with preposition *cum. Veniunt cum amīcīs.* (*They are coming with friends.*)
J. **Place in which:** with preposition, except for names of small islands, towns and cities, and with *domus* and *rūs. Vīnum in cellīs est.* (*The wine is in the cellar.*)
K. **Place from which:** with preposition, except for names of small islands, towns, and cities. *Festīnāvimus ab ignī.* (*We hastened away from the fire.*)
L. **Place out of which:** *Pepulērunt interfectōrēs ex patriā.* (*They drove the murderers out of the country.*)
M. **Manner:** if the noun is not modified by an adjective, the use of *cum* is required; if it is, *cum* is optional. *Cum studiō pūgnāvistī.* (*You fought with zeal.*)
N. **Separation:** the ablative governed by some verbs expressing separation or lack; the prepositions *ā/ab, ē/ex,* or *dē* are sometimes used in addition to the ablative. *Mē līberā miserum hōc metū.* (*Free wretched me from this fear.*)
O. **Origin:** *Clārā gente nātus sum.* (*I was born of a famous lineage.*)

LOCATIVE

Names of small islands, towns, and cities, and the words *domus* and *rūs* use the locative to express place where (recall that other nouns use *in* + ablative).

A. For nouns of the first and second declension, the locative singular is identical to the genitive singular; in the plural, to the ablative plural. *Sum Rōmae.* (*I am in Rome.*)
B. For nouns of the third declension, the locative ends in either **-e** or **-ī** in the singular, in **-ibus** in the plural. *Carthāgine/-ī sunt.* (*They are in Carthage.*)

GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS

INDIRECT STATEMENT

An indirect statement is an indirect report of what has been said, thought, felt, etc. The subject becomes accusative and the verb, infinitive.

direct: *Fōrmōsa est.* (*She is beautiful.*)
indirect: *Cōnfiteor illam fōrmōsam esse.* (*I admit that she is beautiful.*)

CONDITIONS

A. **Future more vivid:** future indicative in both the protasis and the apodosis.
B. **Future less vivid:** present subjunctive in both the protasis and the apodosis.
C. **Present contrary to fact:** imperfect subjunctive in both the protasis and the apodosis.
D. **Past contrary to fact:** pluperfect subjunctive in both the protasis and the apodosis.

CUM CLAUSES

A. **Temporal:** uses the indicative; describes the precise time of an action. *Cum hoc vīdī, rīsī.* (*When I saw this, I laughed.*)
B. **Circumstantial:** uses the subjunctive in secondary sequence and the indicative in primary sequence; describes the general circumstances in which an action occurred. *Cum bellē habēret, carmina composuit.* (*When he was feeling well, he wrote poetry.*)
C. **Causal:** uses the subjunctive; explains the cause behind an action. *Quae cum ita essent, mē ut cavērem praemonēbat.* (*Since things were that way, he warned me to beware.*)
D. **Concessive:** uses the subjunctive; describes seeming adversity. *Cum videātur, nihil tamen sēcūrum est.* (*Although it seems well, still nothing is safe.*)

INDIRECT QUESTION

An indirect question is a subordinate clause which reports a question indirectly. The main verb is a verb of speech, or indicates mental activity or perception. The verb of the subordinate clause is in the subjunctive and follows the **sequence of tenses:**

Group	Main Verb	Subordinate Subjunctive
Primary	Pres. or Fut.	Pres. (contemporaneous or subsequent action); Perfect (prior action)
Historical	Past tenses	Imp. (contemporaneous or subsequent action); Pluper. (prior action)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

A. **With indicative:** the antecedent is specific. *Ego hoc quod intellegō, iūdicēs, sīc cōnfirmō.* (*This which I understand, judges, I am proving.*)
B. **Characteristic:** with subjunctive; the antecedent is general (it may be indefinite, interrogative, or negative). *Modo intellēxī quam rem mulier gesserit.* (*I just now understood what sort of matter the woman had been carrying on.*)
C. **Purpose:**
   1. The relative pronoun has a clear antecedent in the main clause which is not the subject of the main verb. *Custōdēs ad portās pōnent quī prohibeant quemquam ēgredī urbe.* (*They will place guards at the gates to keep anyone from leaving the city.*)
   2. *quō* (*by which*) introduces a purpose clause which contains a comparative. *Quō magis, ō lēctor, dēbēs ignōscere, sī quid errātum est, mihi…* (*By which you may forgive me more, reader, if anything was astray…*)

PURPOSE CLAUSE

Subordinate clause introduced by *ut* (positive) or *nē* (negative), and whose verb must be subjunctive and adhering to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Abīī ante lūcem, ut mē omnīnō illī nē vidērent.* (*I left before dawn so that those men might not see me at all.*)

RESULT CLAUSE

Subordinate clause introduced by *ut* (positive) or *nōn* (negative), and whose verb must be subjunctive and adhering to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Rērum obscūritās facit ut nōn intellegātur ōrātiō.* (*The opacity of the matter makes it so that his speech is not understood.*)

INDIRECT COMMAND

Subordinate clause introduced by *ut* (positive) or *nē* (negative), and whose verb must be subjunctive and adhering to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Apollō mihi imperat ut ego illī oculōs exūram.* (*Apollo orders me to burn his eyes.*)

FEAR CLAUSE

Subordinate clause dependent on a main verb that denotes apprehension that something may be the case (*nē*) or not the case (*ut*). The subordinate verb must be subjunctive and adhere to the rules of sequence of tenses. *Timēbam nē quid malī fortūna mōlīrētur.* (*I was afraid that fortune might engineer something bad.*)

INDEPENDENT USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

A. **Jussive and hortatory:** the present or perfect subjunctive is used to express command in the third person and exhortation in the first. The negative is indicated by *nē. Nē sit igitur sōl nē lūna nē stellae, quoniam nihil esse potest nisī quod attigimus aut vīdimus.* (*Let there be therefore no sun, no moon, no stars, since nothing can exist except that which we have touched or seen.*)
B. **Potential:** the subjunctive may be used independently to express possibility. For present potentiality, the present or perfect subjunctive is used, for past potentiality, the imperfect subjunctive is used.
   Aliquis hoc dīcat. (*Someone may say this.*)
   Aliquis hoc dīceret. (*Someone might have said this.*)
C. **Deliberative:** the present, imperfect, or perfect subjunctive is used in questions of uncertainty, anger, or impossibility. *Quid faciam?* (*What am I to do?*)
D. **Optative:**
   1. the present subjunctive (alone or with *utinam* or *ut*) may express a wish that can be fulfilled in the future. *Utinam revocēs animum paulīsper ab īrā!* (*I wish that you would bring your heart back from its anger for a little while!*)
   2. the imperfect subjunctive may express a wish incapable of being fulfilled in the present. *Utinam mītior essēs!* (*Would that you were more gentle!*)
   3. the pluperfect subjunctive may express a wish incapable of having been fulfilled in the past. *Utinam ex vōbīs ūnus fuissem!* (*Would that I had been one of yours!*)